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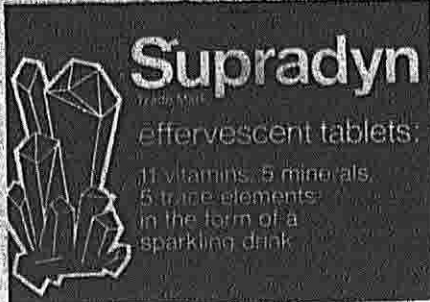
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, NO. 270

KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1968 (DALW 21, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF 3

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO MEET KOSYGIN

Thant To Visit Moscow Today For Talks On Viet., Mideast

MOSCOW, Feb. 11, (Reuters)—United Nations Secretary General U Thant flies in here today for talks with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin expected to cover Vietnam and other international topics.

S.V. Envoy

Accuses

Kennedy

Of Ignorance

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 11, (Reuters)—South Vietnam's ambassador to the United Nations Nguyen Huu-Chi accused New York Sen R.F. Kennedy yesterday of displaying "irresponsible ignorance" in his statements about the Vietnam conflict.

Replying to Kennedy's criticism of the South Vietnamese troops in his speech to the New York Press Association at Syracuse Friday, Huu-Chi said, "every Vietnamese citizen is an anonymous fighter armed with his courage and determination."

While Vietnamese soldiers of the regular army were clearing cities and provincial capitals of their Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attackers, hundreds of thousands of military men and others, including women and children, daily risked their lives under fire from terrorists and snipers, the ambassador said.

Huu-Chi, head of South Vietnam's observer mission at the UN—neither North nor South Vietnam is a UN member—said he was "surprised that Sen. Kennedy, who claims to be so well informed about the Vietnam war, could show such an irresponsible ignorance of the true nature of this conflict."

He added: "It is not necessary to be a strategist to understand that in a total war, the distribution of tasks and the national assignment of forces constitute the first element of common sense."

It was the second time in two days that the South Vietnamese had reacted hotly to Sen. Kennedy's strictures.

SALIM VISITS KANDAHAR COs.

KANDAHAR, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar)—Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Samad Salim yesterday afternoon arrived in Kandahar from Lashkargah, after he participated in the opening of the Bost edible oil plant.

He inspected the Kandahar Fruit Company and the woolen mill here and had talks with the heads of the two factories on problems of production, sales and distribution.

This year the fruit company has exported a considerable quantity of grape and pomogranate juice to the Soviet Union.

The Kandahar woolen mill produces suit length cloth and blankets and this year has also started production of carpets. The company also exported this year 200 tons of wool.

Both plants are to be expanded during the third five year plan.

ICC MEMBERS

BRIEFED ON

SITUATION

IN LAOS

VIENTIANE, Feb. 11 (AFP)—Indian, Canadian and Polish members of the International Control Commission were received Saturday by Khamphan Panya, representing Premier Souvanna Phouma, who reported to them on the tense situation in southern Laos.

The group arrived here from Saigon after stopping off in Hanoi.

A communique said Saturday's talks were aimed at finding "immediate measures that could be taken by the ICC to remedy the situation."

At the same time, the Laotian press agency released a strong editorial on the destruction of a bridge over the Xe Bangfai River in central Laos and attacked a "side which found its colour in the blood it spills."

Meanwhile, officials said at a press conference that the city of Saravane in southern Laos close to the Ho Chi Minh trail had been surrounded for several weeks by North Vietnamese forces. An attack was believed imminent.

(Continued on page 4)

France, Iraq Say No Mideast Settlement Till Withdrawal

PARIS, Feb. 11, (AFP)—France and Iraq said Saturday in a joint communique here there was no possibility of a Middle East settlement until Israel withdraws her troops from the Arab occupied territory.

The communique said both sides expressed the hope that united efforts would be made, particularly in the United Nations, for a peaceful settlement of the Mideast crisis.

Aref and President de Gaulle also expressed the wish for the "mutually advantageous" development of petrol resources.

The communique said that Aref's visit, which took place "in an atmosphere of great cordiality", had helped tighten links between France and Iraq.

De Gaulle and Aref had discussed "in an understanding spirit" the international situation, particularly Middle East problems, and Franco-Iraqi relations.

The communique continued: "The talks naturally dealt in the first place with the situation resulting from the Israeli Arab conflict and the attitudes toward it of the two governments."

"With regard to this, both sides recalled the resolutions adopted on

November 22 by the Security Council. They agreed in thinking there could be no possibility of a settlement without previous evacuation of all territories occupied since the start of the conflict.

(Continued on page 4)

AREF, NASSER

HOLD TALKS

CAIRO, Feb. 11, (AFP)—Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref, who arrived here yesterday after an official visit to France, had his first round of talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser last evening.

The talks are part of an intensive diplomatic campaign intended to hasten a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis, which has already lasted for eight months.

Aref has the backing of President de Gaulle for a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict based on the need for the evacuation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since the beginning of the June war.

The UAR is pleased with the French attitude, which is similar to that which the UAR has always favoured.

Cairo also noted that the French and Iraqi leaders affirmed that efforts should be made to solve the crisis through the United Nations.

Observers here believe that France would back an Arab appeal to the Security Council if the current mission to the Middle East of UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring failed.

FRANCE, FRG

NEED EACH

OTHER: BRANDT

BARSINGHAUSEN, West Germany, Feb. 11, (AFP)—Foreign Minister Willy Brandt told a meeting of his Socialist Party here yesterday that France and West Germany were dependent on each other.

This was shown, he said, by the intensity of the reaction to his incorrectly reported words at Ravensburg last week when he was thought to have spoken ill of President de Gaulle of France.

The results of next week's Franco-German talks in Paris would be of great importance for the future development of Europe, said Brandt, who is also vice-chancellor.

The talks between Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and President de Gaulle were part of the regular twice-yearly meetings provided for in the 1963 Franco-German friendship treaty.

Europe's development, Brandt said, depended on France and West Germany making common cause despite differences.

The "Ravensburg incident" was now closed, he said, going on to attack as "abominable lies" reports that he spoke badly of President de Gaulle to journalists after the meeting in question.

U.S. Hoping For Return

Of Wounded Pueblo Crew

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (AFP)—Saturdays meeting between North Korean and United States representatives in Panmunjom could open the way for freeing the three wounded crew members of the Pueblo, informed sources said here yesterday.

Agreement at the meeting could also mean the return of the body of the crewman killed when North Korean ships seized the American electronic intelligence ship 17 days ago.

Freeing of the rest of the crew and the return of the Pueblo to the Americans could then follow within a reasonable time, the sources said.

The State Department refused to make any comment on the three-hour Panmunjom meeting.

A Washington official, who asked to remain anonymous, said that at no time had the North Koreans demanded an apology from Washington.

(Continued on page 4)

N. KOREANS PLEDGE AID TO VIETNAM

TOKYO, Feb. 11, (Reuters)—North Korea's Foreign Ministry declared Saturday that the North Koreans were fully prepared to fight in Vietnam.

The ministry's statement was carried by Pyongyang's Korean Central news agency and monitored in Tokyo.

Western reports recently quoting U.S. government sources said U.S. intelligence reports confirmed the presence of North Korean pilots in North Vietnam.

The sources said about 25 to 50 North Korean pilots are in North Vietnam to take part in the Vietnam war.

The latest ministry statement did not specifically name any aid made so far. But it said, "The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, do everything in their power to actively assist the Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle for national salvation and fight to the last, hand in hand with the Vietnamese people in the common struggle."

ILO OFFICIAL ARRIVES HERE

KABUL, Feb. 11, (C. Petitpierre, Director of the International Labour Organisation's regional office at Istanbul, arrived in Kabul today for a four day visit during which he will hold discussions on the ILO's present and future part in the United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan.

The ILO is currently giving assistance in the fields of labour administration, personnel management and cooperative organisation, and a leather tanning expert is expected to arrive shortly.

Petitpierre's programme includes meetings with the minister of mines and industries, planning, the deputy minister of interior and the president of the Civil Service Department.

Khe Sanh Temporarily Cut Off From Rest Of S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Feb. 11, (Reuters)—North Vietnamese gunners yesterday temporarily cut off Khe Sanh base from the rest of South Vietnam by blowing up a fuel transport plane on the airstrip, but air supplies were resumed a few hours later.

A U.S. military spokesman said fully-laden C-130 was hit by ground fire and exploded as it landed on the airstrip at the remote U.S. marine base in the north

of the country but the airstrip was cleared yesterday afternoon. The spokesman said two people were killed four injured and three are missing. The four-engine plane, workhorse of the Vietnam war, normally carries a crew of five and the identity of the passengers has not been established.

Ringed by an estimated 20,000 North Vietnamese troops, Khe Sanh is cut off by road and its only link with the outside world is the airstrip. Recently North Vietnamese machine guns and 37 mm. anti-aircraft weapons have placed incoming aircraft under heavy fire, making landing there a hazardous task.

American military commanders believe that assaults on Khe Sanh, which is defended by 5,000 U.S. marines, will come in the next phase of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacks in South Vietnam. Lang Vei, a U.S. green beret camp four miles away, has been overrun by the North Vietnamese.

In Saigon, the U.S. military command disclosed yesterday that North Vietnam has six twin jet Ilyushin bombers and that two, possibly three, of the aircraft have been spotted this week on an airfield near Hanoi.

The planes, which can carry a bomb load of 6,000 pounds well into South Vietnam, were seen on Thursday at Phuoc Yen airfield, 18 miles northwest of the North Vietnamese capital.

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Ghulam Sediq Mohebi has been appointed vice president of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. He was formerly the registrar there.

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar)—The ambassador of Japan in Kabul, Hedeki Masaki, yesterday paid a call on Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaayee.

Wilson Celebrating 5th Year As Labour Leader

LONDON, Feb. 11, (Reuters)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson celebrates five years as Labour Party leader next Wednesday, with politicians openly speculating how long he can keep his grip on power.

Political commentators agree they see no signs of any challenge to his leadership within the party—and most have taken note of the 51-year old Labour chief's proven resilience.

But despite this, some Labour members of parliament have begun to question in public whether Wilson still has the magic that will give his party another victory in the national contest due by spring 1971.

These doubts are being voiced less than two years after Wilson personally masterminded a campaign which swept Labour into office with a 97-vote majority, after holding power for 18 months on a wafer-thin margin that varied between two and five.

Opinion polls published in the last few days confirm that his personal popularity with voters reached a peak in the March 1966 election, and has been in steady decline since then.

Independent analysts consider much of this reflects disappointment among electors that Wilson has still

not proved himself the economic miracle man he seemed to be when he first came to power in autumn 1964.

When he called for a new mandate two years ago, they believe, he won because many voters thought Britain's economic troubles were still mainly the fault of the Conservative administration which had ruled for the previous 13 years.

But since then Wilson has had to devalue sterling, and Britons have been warned by ministers that the annual budget on March 19 will herald yet another tough two years for them.

The prime minister's personal aides remain confident that the government's post-devaluation policies will work, and will start to show clear benefits by next year.

Then, they argue, Wilson's stock—and that of his government—will rise again as voters see the long-promised surplus in balance of payments appear, with the prospect of better times close at hand.

The man generally considered a potential rival to Wilson over the long term is his new chancellor of the exchequer, Roy Jenkins, who took over from James Callaghan after devaluation.



The Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the new Convention Hall of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, on February 1, 1968. Photo shows Mrs. Gandhi delivering the inaugural address.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Great men hallow a whole people,

and lift up all who live in their

time.

—Sydney Smith

TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS

The round table conference on tourism which was broadcast over Radio Afghanistan should serve as a source of encouragement to the public as well as the private sector to invest in hotels. An official of the Afghan Tourist Bureau rather interestingly remarked that requests for hotel accommodations for the next two years remain pending due to lack of adequate hotel arrangements. Because of this, the bureau has had to retrench down its publicity campaign abroad.

It is encouraging, however, to note that Afghanistan has become aware of this need and has begun to pay great attention to building new hotels. In addition to huge Melma Pal hotel which is being constructed in Baghe Bala several smaller hotels have sprung up in various localities in the capital during the past two years or so.

It should be remembered that while a first class hotel such as Melma Pal with its conference halls, restaurants and all weather swimming pool is essential in the capital city, it can by no way replace inexpensive hotels and lodgings that the average tourist can afford. It is in this area that the private sector can play a more active role.

To please a tourist it is not essential for a hotel to be elaborate. Good management, cleanliness and basic facilities count more. These hotels would do well to install cooking facilities within each room or apartment, for many tourists may prefer to do their own cooking for reasons of economy or taste.

Hotel accommodation are also needed in the provinces and especially in places of special interest for tourists. Until an adequate number of such hotels are built, the tourist bureau could perhaps encourage private individuals to rent furnished rooms and apartments since most home owners have one or more rooms that they could easily let for a time to foreign tourists.

This is done in other countries and there is every reason to hope that it could be done in Afghanistan. The Tourist Bureau could keep a list of such accommodations and direct tourists who like to stay in the country for longer periods to them. This arrangement in addition to bringing additional income to families who accept tenants and easing the problem of finding accommodation during the peak tourist seasons will help such tourists better understand the Afghan way of life.

This arrangement will entail many problems and may involve a certain amount of investment in bedding, food etc. but it will pay dividends in the long run.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isah* carried an editorial urging recent University graduates especially those of the College of Medicine, to accept assignments in the provinces.

One of the unavoidable features of modern civilisation, it said, is the rapid process of urbanisation. People from the provinces and agricultural centres rush to the towns and cities in search of better jobs and incomes, it said.

The same is true of official assignments. People do their best to avoid a provincial assignment. This is true also of college graduates. As soon as they graduate they do everything they can to secure their first assignment in the capital.

Referring to the fresh batch of graduates from the College of Medicine, the paper said, we need our young physicians most in the remote parts of the country where medical services are not as developed as in the capital and major towns.

Our young doctors should live up to the true responsibilities and realise that their countrymen in the villages, who need medical attention, are those who have played a major role in their education and training.

The taxes the rural population pays go in part to provide educational facilities for our youth. They in turn are duty bound to gratefully serve the nation whatever place and in whatever capacity they are needed most, said the editorial.

The paper carried a letter to the editor complaining about the practice of selling cinema tickets on the black market for very popular films. The writer, speaking of personal experience, said one day he wanted to see a film in one of city cinemas. It was cold and the tickets were sold out.

He says he went over to the management to see if there was still a way of getting in. One employee "told me, all the tickets are sold out. However, you can buy the Af. 15 ticket at Af. 20 on the black market."

The writer drew the conclusion that the cinema management must have been colluding with the black marketeers.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial welcoming the inauguration of flights by the newly established domestic airlines—Bakhtar Afghan Airlines. Now operating regularly

between Kabul and Chaghcharan and Kabul and Jalalabad. The number of domestic flights will increase in time so that it will become easy to travel comfortably and speedily even to the remotest parts of the country.

After stressing the economic and social importance of domestic flights and the facilities they create for tourists, the editorial hoped for the success and prosperity of the new

airline.

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on the recent visit paid to the United States by the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

After enumerating some of the bilateral problems between the two countries, the editorial said should Wilson's visit lead to the solution of these problems it will be of considerable credit to the ruling Labour Party in the United Kingdom.

World Press

The South African delegate to the UNCTAD conference in New Delhi told an Indian newspaper that he regretted Afro-Asian and the east bloc walkouts during his addresses.

The South African, Willem Christian Naude, told the paper, "trade knows no ideologies, and we are prepared to trade with everybody."

Syrian delegate Mohammad Zakaria Ismail associated the Asian bloc with the demand made Friday by Algeria in the name of the Organisation of African Unity for South Africa's exclusion from the conference.

After the Algerian demand, the United Nations judicial council noted that a member of the UN could not be excluded from the UNCTAD conference.

UNCTAD conference President Dinesh Singh of India sent on to the credentials committee the African protest. This committee has not yet met to take any action on it.

The government newspaper *Izvestia* warned that no peaceful solution was possible in Vietnam without the participation of representatives of the National Liberation Front.

It drew this conclusion from results of the offensive by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam.

Izvestia said the offensive proved that the Viet Cong's military cadres are "admirably prepared," that they "have a solid grip on the military initiative" and that they are better equipped than the "Saigon puppets."

In addition, it added, the Viet Cong can count on the "strong support of the popular masses of South Vietnam."

The road to peace has not changed, *Izvestia* emphasised: "the interventionists must stop military action in Vietnam, leaving their internal problems themselves."

"The past week of combat also shows that there can be no peaceful solution in Vietnam without the participation of representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam."

Lord Gridley, a Conservative peer, condemned British newspapers for publishing a photograph showing a South Vietnamese police officer shooting a Viet Cong guerrilla.

"Was it to make the British hate the South Vietnamese or to make us believe we would never do such a thing?" He asked in the House of Lords.

Lord Gridley said he had seen exactly the same sort of thing happen in Malaya during the British retreat in the World War II.

"I saw a British military policeman shoot a young Chinese civilian at point blank range. The boy was being questioned about breaking the curfew, but I was quite convinced that he was innocent of anything subversive."

"Yet the Briton shot him in cold blood."

He added: "This sort of thing is always likely to happen in this type of guerrilla warfare, when you don't know your friends from your enemies."

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South Africa Bleaches "Black Spots"

The frequent sight of lorry-loads of black Africans, complete with all their worldly goods heading for Bantu reserves, underlines the South African government's determination to realise geographical segregation of the races.

In Natal province for instance there is a series of what are known as "black spots."

On these black islands in a sea of white settlers, some 12,800 Africans live as small holders or are attached to missionaries.

The basic article of south Africa's apartheid policy says that these black spots must disappear, and this policy is being executed without a trace of sentimentality.

The authorities have spent millions of dollars buying out white farms in future "Bantu" homeland areas.

A similar purchasing campaign recently preceded the removal of thousands of hottenots South-

west Africa to a new closed area, as the first step towards "future self administration."

Many terms are used for the physical separation of Black and White, even in the industrial contributions, one of them being "self realisation of the Bantus." In official language these expressions sound most impressive.

But behind all of this there is fear—the seldom admitted fear that perhaps some time or other the night of the long knives will come, and that it is advisable not to have the potential owners of long knives in the immediate vicinity of White residential areas.

Naturally, nobody admits this, although nobody can dispute the right and duty of a state to care for the survival of its compatriots.

Churchmen of five different Christian Churches had earlier protested against the ill-prepared resettlement operation and demanded a postponement until dwellings, schools,

hospitals and water supplies had been constructed in the settlement districts.

The Archbishop of Durban Denis E. Hurley, among others, gave demonstrative aid by helping resettled Bantus to pitch their tents in an open field in the new Bantu "homelands."

On the other hand what the Churchmen are protesting against is not so much the principle of resettlement as the manner in which this is practised.

The black farmers for instance were not permitted to take their livestock with them. They will have to earn their living in some other manner.

In most of the reception areas there is nothing but the barren earth.

The Christian leaders pointed out that in previous cases it often took years to construct all the necessary amenities. (DPA)

Bobonic Plague Still Claims Lives

The bobonic plague, scourge of humanity for many centuries, is again adding to the toll of human lives, this time in war-racked Vietnam.

According to a World Health Organisation (WHO) report, isolated cases of plague were reported from Vietnam over the past few years.

Recent information from Saigon shows that in 1966 some 6000 people had contracted the disease, with between 200 and 400 dying each year in Vietnam.

Precise figures are not available as nobody counts the dead in the jungle.

The plague has been wiped out in Europe, but in Asia, Africa and South America it still survives, according to WHO.

Modern medicine cannot prevent incidence of plague in epidemic areas, but science is at least in a

position successfully to treat people who have gone down with this "black scourge." Antibiotics are a strong weapon against plague.

The enormous rat population of South Vietnam—put 60 million—is responsible for recurrence of the plague, since these rodents are the vehicles for the disease.

The plague is a typical infection rodents. In the unpopulated areas of Asia, in the valleys of the Himalaya mountains and in the endless plains entire breeds of animals are ridden with the plague.

The ultimate spreader of the germ is the flea, which can live fifteen months without food once it has filled its stomach with the blood of a plague-stricken animal.

The fleas jump onto healthy animals and simply infect them by biting.

Infected rats eventually make for areas populated by human beings

and in due course the plague finds its ways into villages.

Medical science differentiates between the "boil-type plague" and the "pulmonary plague." The latter is difficult to cure, even today, and usually proves fatal.

WHO, which is coordinating a world-wide war on the plague, says it is essential to keep down rats in the developing countries.

The thousands of millions of rats in Asia, Africa and South America, not only pass on the plague and other epidemics, but do considerable damage to food stocks.

Science and hygiene have already erected barriers against the plague, but in a war-ravaged country like Vietnam these barriers are threatening to give way.

The consequences of this, together with the devastation caused by war in South Vietnam would be catastrophic. (DPA)

No Danger From H-Bombs In Crash

The teams of American experts searching for the four hydrogen bombs from the B-52 bomber which crashed off Greenland detected small amounts of radiation which is helping them to locate the bombs.

How dangerous is this radiation, and what are the risks from such accidents? This was the thirteenth serious aircraft accident involving nuclear weapons to be announced by the American Department of Defence since 1958. But the risks may not be nearly as serious as people tend to think.

A B-52, we are told, can carry up to four H-bombs. Even in a violent crash there is no danger of these bombs exploding, and the dangers from radiation, except in a built-up area, are also virtually non-existent. The radiation detected by the American search teams was picked up with very sensitive instruments able to detect really minute emissions far below the safety threshold.

To see why H-bombs are so 'safe' we need to look at their structure. A hydrogen bomb is made of an atom bomb in the middle, with a shell of a lithium compound, probably lithium deuteride, around it.

When the bomb goes off its colossal heat turns the compound into two unstable forms of hydrogen, tritium and deuterium, and the atoms of these fuse in pairs, making helium atoms and an even greater amount of heat and radiation.

The lithium shell is completely harmless and non-radioactive unless an atom bomb gets at it; as far as the H-bombs are concerned, therefore, we only have to worry about the atom bombs in the middle of them.

Like any other atom bombs, these are made of several separate chunks of the unstable elements Uranium 235 or plutonium. When the bomb is due to go off these chunks are pushed together by ordinary high explosive so they form a critical mass big enough to start the initial chain reaction.

Now these separate bits are kept very carefully apart even when a bomb is armed, and on routine flights the bombs are not even armed. There is absolutely no chance they could get together and form critical masses under the Greenland ice or anywhere else.

Mentally Ill Need Great Assistance

Throughout the world, in whatever cultural environment 0.4 to 1.5 per cent of the population suffer from schizophrenia. The figures vary little from one country to the next. The notion that primitive peoples, south of the Sahara, are less inclined to schizophrenia than so-called civilised peoples, has been disproved by comprehensive epidemiological investigations.

A lecture from Gottingen, Hans Lauter, reported these facts at a conference which considered the theme, "Psychiatry and the Public."

It is estimated that 1.6 and 2.4 per cent of the male and female sex respectively are manic depressive psychotics. More frequent occurrences of schizophrenia have only been noted in the "socially disorganised" centres of large American cities.

Hans Lauter commented, "There is absolutely no justification for the claim that the circumstances of modern civilisation, in their entirety, have caused an increase in 'psychic illnesses'."

In the Federal Republic on any one day, 18 of every 10,000 inhabitants attend a psychiatric clinic or state hospital for nervous disorders.

This means that every eighth hospital bed is occupied by a "psychiatric case." But since only eight to ten per cent of all those

people suffering from psychic disorders need continual treatment, it is not possible to draw conclusions from the figures available regarding hospitalised cases as to the actual occurrence of psychic disorders.

Every fifth patient—other estimates say every tenth patient—of a doctor's practice shows signs of slight psychic disturbance, though it should be added that these figures are dependent on the individual doctor's attitude.

Many doctors take no notice of psychic disorders or explain that they have no time to take any notice of them during busy surgery hours.

Doctors who have taken special psychotherapeutic course recognise more "abnormal" behavioural reactions or psychopaths than a doctor who has been purely somatically trained.

A study carried out by specialists established that on one particular day 12 to 30 per cent of the total population was suffering from mental disorders. The variations between 12 and 30 per cent resulted from the different definitions of the abnormal.

Many doctors consider symptoms to be "within the limits of normal behaviour" while others consider the same symptoms to be "mentally abnormal."

There is no uniform definition and there will never be one be-

cause the subjective attitude of the doctor to the "mental norm" depends on the education religion and philosophy of the individual doctor.

At the Gottingen conference many people complained that society showed little or no understanding towards the mentally ill.

The leg-pulling about mental patients and mental institutions (expressions such as "looney bin") did a great deal of harm to the patients who were often very sensitive.

On April Fool's Day doctors who want to telephone mental hospitals urgently can only do so via ex-directory lines. A typical insurance clause reads: Drunkards and lunatics receive no compensation.

Even in a judgment reached by the Federal Supreme Court, the interdiction of a mental patient was considered valid enough to be recorded in the criminal record of the person concerned.

The vital question discussed at the conference was how these prejudices—which, as the chairman of the conference, Professor Joachim-Ernst Meyer, put it, "extend from the vox populi to the highest legal institution"—could be counteracted. (DIE WELT)

A Trickful Hour With Magicians From FRG

By Our Reporter

When a magician concentrates on the comedy rather than on the magic of his tricks the audience ensnared by so much fun often thinks that the easiest tricks are startling.

This is the key to the success of Werner Hornung and Alex Velden comic magicians who appeared at the Goethe Institute last night.

Like any other magic show, the red carpeted hall of the Institute was packed with children and the parents who no doubt came along to revive memories of their childhood and their first fascination with the art of legerdemain.

But this show was far more sophisticated than what they may have remembered.

Warner Hornung and his companion Alex Velden are older men who now have mastered the magic tricks to such an extent that the former claims:

"I am in a position to be able to entertain a group sitting at a table at very close range if desired or necessary: duration as desired or necessary. I can adapt myself to the given conditions."

Their show included card tricks and the Indian rope trick. One of the most fascinating was the atomic ball. A ball placed in a can on the table and in a matter of seconds appears in a glass box in Hornung's hand. That was not the end for the empty can on the table, when opened was filled with candy which was distributed to the shrieking children.

The one hour entertainment was extremely enjoyable but had the comic remarks been translated non German speakers would have enjoyed the comedy even more.

HORNUNG

There was nothing magical about the year of my birth—1915—and due to wartime shortages I had to learn to eat black bread and beetroot within a few months. But his unusual diet did me no harm; the following years showed that I was extraordinarily healthy, and I suffered from none of the normal children's diseases.

The first 12 years also brought no magic until, in 1928, I saw my first magician in Karlsruhe. It was a "sensational great appearance" of the world-famous master magician Kassner with a magnificent magical revue which climaxed with the great master marking 20 people or a live elephant disappear from the lighted stage. This then, was my first taste of the magic art, and it made such a tremendous impression on me that I begged all my uncles and aunts to buy me tickets for the show. As a result I saw that wonderful and for me utterly mysterious show no fewer than six times.

Then, in 1956 I began to organise grand Festivals of Magic and tours; soon I was engaged by television, and, in addition to large full-length programmes I have also been able to present smaller magic shows in which I participated myself.

Then I invented my original trick "The mystery of the Golden Ball" which I have in the meantime shown in more than 80 large towns and which has also been presented on German television a number of times. This is the mysterious blind car trip which no-one else has yet succeeded in imitating in all its uniqueness.

Thus my work also became internationally known. I was made Head of the Karlsruhe-Baden-Magic Circle, have been a member of various international

juries, a few months ago, was accepted in the International Brotherhood of Magicians (IBM) in recognition of my work to date.

The fact that my parents' business has always provided me with the necessary financial basis has proved a great blessing as I was thus never obliged to accept offers that did not appeal to me. I still make magic in order to bring joy into the lives of some people in this disillusioned age and transport them for a short time into the delightful land of harmless deception—and what could be more satisfying than that!

VELDEN

I was not born as an infant prodigy although some naughty people have spread a story that when I arrived I already had my midwife's wedding ring in my hand. My repertoire as a baby was limited to the dyeing of cloths, while at school I always made the same mistakes as the boy sitting next to me, which probably due to my telepathic powers.

Despite these promising beginnings I never aimed at becoming a magician. The stage had a great attraction for me—but I wanted to become an actor. My interest was awakened by a man who lived in the same house as my family and who was engaged at the local theatre. He used to tell me that he was an heroic tenor and it was a long time till I discovered that he was actually a door keeper. I do not hold it against him, however, as it was he who managed to interest my parents in this profession so that they later on allowed me to attend drama school.

Encouraged by him I decided to strike out on my own, but the war put an end to any further ambitions.

After the collapse I expressed the era of improvisation and acting of primitive provisional stages. Then came tours with cabarets and travelling ensembles.

One day the then "Emergency Association of Kassel Artists" planned a variety show and I was asked to compete it. Each speaker had to do a number of his own and most of them did parodies or imitations. The idea of doing a magic number therefore came to me and it proved a great success. It was welcomed as a refreshing change.

Everything that I had learned from Pantel-Patrix was now put into practice: few props, a fast tempo, and the idea of not taking oneself seriously.

This variety show proved to be a turning-point in my life for with it was born the idea for my solo number:

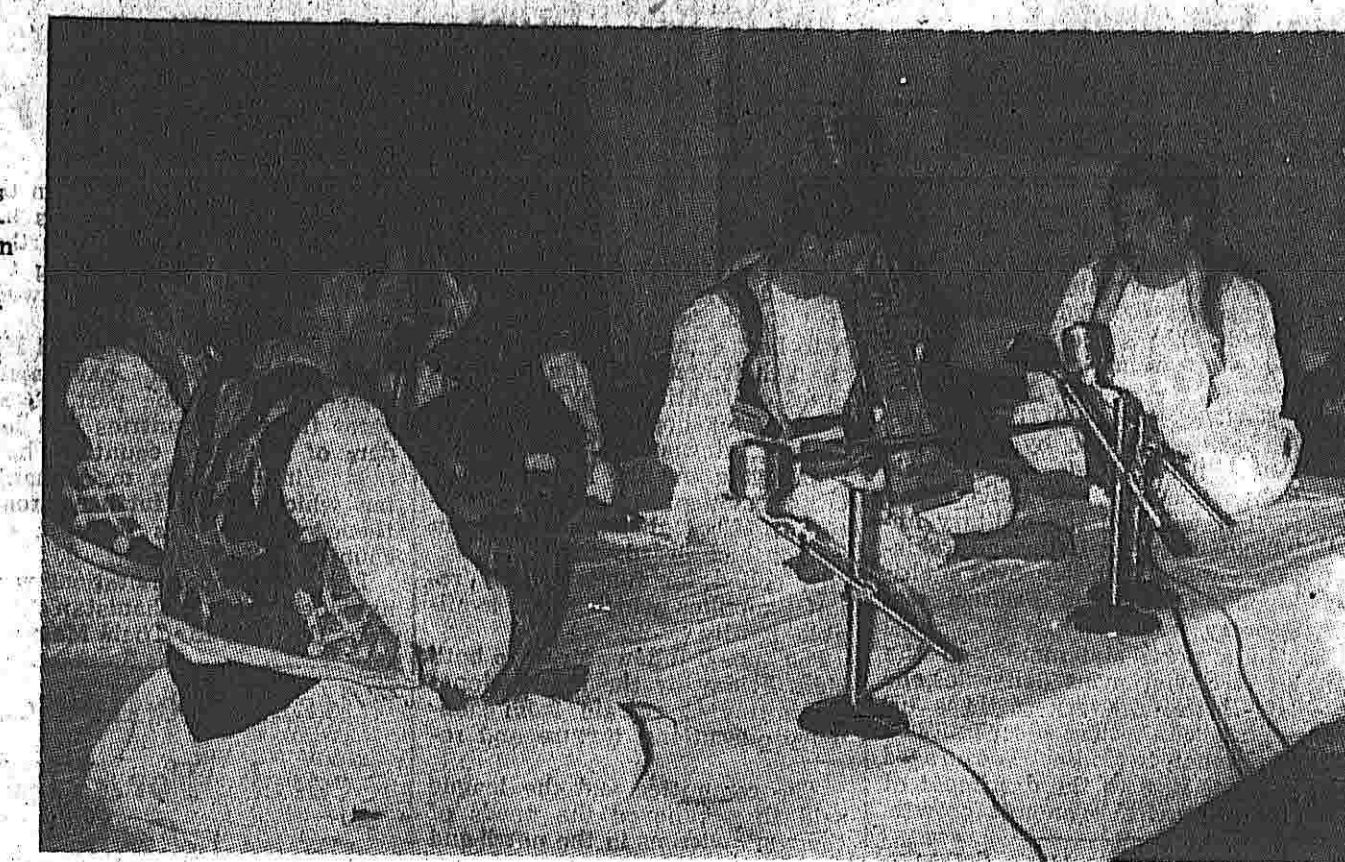
Black Magic Gives Way To

The beginnings of the magic art go right back to prehistoric times, and magic played, as it were, the part of godfather at humanity's cradle.

Belief in magic was the first religion, and man's mind is still fascinated by any kind of mystery. In early times the magician was often called in an endeavour to control the forces of nature.

Who were the first magicians and sorcerers? They were the priests, scientists, doctors, or philosophers. These professions are still represented among the supporters of the magic art today but now businessmen, workers, artists or technicians are also to be found taking an active interest in this most fascinating subjects.

In former times the predominant form of the art was the so-



A 12 member delegation of Afghan artists returned to Kabul last week after a 23 day concert tour of India.

The delegation which was headed by Hafizullah Khial toured six states of India and gave 12 performances.

The Afghan artists also appeared on TV and broadcast a concert on All-India Radio.

Afghan Culture Through Its Proverb Window

By R.S. Siddique

Culture varies from place to place and time to time. What could be seen a hundred years ago is absolutely extinct now and what is there at present might have no remnants left after a century.

Then what are the means to know a distant culture. It is actually, the literature of a people which truly reflects its culture; and literature depends upon language for its expression. Thus we conclude that the language of a people is the index of their culture; particularly the colloquial speech, which in turn is best represented by proverbs used in day to day life.

The Afghan people are sincere and straightforward and they do not appreciate deceptive behaviour. If a person happens to behave in a furtive way, they would immediately say "please don't try to make a fool of me, your friend and well wisher, for howsoever crookedly the snake may slither outside, it enters its hole straight!" or however hungry the camel may be it does not eat its own saddle.

This objection is made only when the defaulter is committing himself in a friendly circle, while an enemy is never expected to become a friend by an Afghan and mutual enemies are always on the guard while dealing with each other.

The idea that a friend is a friend and an enemy is an enemy for ever is expressed by "shikamba (stomach wall) cannot turn into flesh and an enemy cannot turn into a friend."

Even among friends an Afghan would rather have a straightforward expression rather than circumlocuted indirect hints, and nothing is more irritating to him than an attempt at hiding the facts. If an Afghan gets the slightest idea that somebody is trying to say something in a roundabout way he says "don't say 'shaf'—say 'shaftaloo'" the name of a fruit.

Difficulties of the helpless and suppressed are painfully realised by an expression like "rider knows not the trouble of the pedestrian and one with full stomach knows not the agony of hunger," or "only the soil knows where the fire burns", both proverbs giving the same meaning as "only the wearer knows where the shoes pinch."

This consideration for others' troubles and realisation of their comforts makes him cautious in his own behaviour and if he comes across an uncouth sadist he tells him, "first prick a small pin into your own flesh then go with a big pin to prick others."

A person is in extreme trou-

ble is also not expected to help even his dearest ones and a proverb comes to his rescue justifying his behaviour "if flood water reaches up to the neck child is put under the feet to avoid it entering the nose and killing."

But an Afghan is not found to get upset easily by adversities, and by nature he is a hard worker, who says I don't shirk work but all one works is for this stomach. "I work like a slave and I eat like a master" in short indicating that he likes to work out his means of survival and does not depend upon charity. Begging is considered most disrespectful a job.

Some degree of slackness of character is tolerated in the young but a fully grown and matured person is expected to rise above the human errors of the young, and if an old person is seen doing a socially disapproved act, from youth to old age, from old age up to when?—leaving the portion unsaid, "are you going to sin?"

Afghan bravery is known all over the world, and the proverb, "fear is the brother of death" shows that an Afghan thinks it shameful to be afraid, and feels one should rather die of shame than show that he is afraid.

Honoured Entertainment Art

called "black magic" which aimed at gaining control of simple people, harming them, or using their superstitions as a source of profit.

This tendency became so pronounced that Pope Innocence VIII found it necessary to issue a Bull in 1484 condemning magic. What is oldest written report of a magic show? It is the famous "Papyrus Westcar" of the period King Cheops and tells the story of a magician; it is still to be seen in the Egyptian Museum in Berlin.

This mysterious document, which Adolf Erman spent years in translating, tells of a magician called Didi who cut the head off a goose and placed the two parts of the animal at some distance from one another on the floor; at a sign from him the two parts of the animal rose, moved towards one another—and suddenly the goose was whole and alive again!

An interesting sentence in the story is "Didi said something as a magician" which implies that at that time, too, magic formula already possessed a certain importance.

Well-known words of this kind are, of course, Abracadabra and Hocus-Focus!

The origin of these words is not clear, there being various theories on it. In more recent times the word Simsalbim, coined by the famous Kalang, has also become well-known.

The age of tumblers, black magicians, quacks, and clairvoyants and the age of the modern magician are connected by a long line of famous names like Cagliostro, Doctor Faust, Jacob Philadelphia and other charlatans.

It was not until the year 1750 that Pinetti, who was a highly educated man, presented magic as a kind of entertainment and thus began a development which has culminated in the entertaining magic of modern times.

From then on all sorts of clever people turned their talents to giving an artistic shape to magic.

The three basic conceptions of the art of magic: Apparent appearance, disappearance, and transformation, were now systema-

tically given artistic form with the aid of intelligence, logic, psychology, and many of the latest scientific discoveries.

Thus the magician became "human," and now everyone realises that there is no such thing as genuine magic.

All the apparent magical effects are the result of devoted work; and a magician must practise for years before he can become a leading exponent of this art.

A modern development are the magic associations in which people interested in the magic art meet in order to stimulate one another to further effort and to entertain their fellow-men.

In the FRG it is the Magic Circle of Germany with its roughly 900 professional and amateur members which has taken on this task.

Today there are associations of this kind all over Europe and overseas, and they are all united in the FISM (International Federation of Magic Associations). The FISM sees to it that the magic art is presented in ever greater perfection and that all magicians work together in a brotherly spirit.

The IBM (International Brotherhood of Magicians) which is centered in the U.S. and has a membership of well over 5,000 pursues the same aims.

A further object of these associations is to see that the entertaining art of magic is not robbed of its mysteries by too many revelations.

This would only reduce the pleasure of the audience; humanity would be poorer by a small and harmless illusion, and this lively and amusing form of entertainment would lose its basic attraction. Another purpose of the magic associations is to combat superstition and charlatans who seek to deceive people for evil purposes.

Thus people who wish to join these associations must be recommended by persons who guarantee the good faith of the candidates; this ensures that only real lovers of this art who are also prepared make sacrifices to support it are accepted as members.

Before they are finally accepted, however, they have to undergo an entrance examination: they must show that they have a good

grounding in the art which can then be extended and improved upon by means of practice with the other members. A magician can only improve if he is his own severest critic.

Thus the international competition—the main event of the World Congress which takes place at three-yearly intervals—is only open to amateur or professional artists who have already been examined by the President of the magic association of their own country. In Baden-Baden there have been over a hundred competitors for last year's trophy "Grand Prix 1967".

The specialised interest of this congress, however, is crowned by the spirit of brotherly international cooperation and friendship which surmounts all national borders. The Magician's World Congress is intended to encourage human contacts in the form of harmless and stimulating entertainment and thus preserve the art of deception in an age which is all too poor in illusions.

Nick Adams Found Dead At His Home

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Television and movie actor Nick Adams, 34, was found dead at his home here Thursday night and police tentatively listed it as due to natural causes.

Adams appeared in the TV series, the Rebel and Saints and Sinners and more than 20 films including Picnic, Mr. Roberts, No Time for Sergeants, Young Dillinger and Hell is for Heroes.

He was last reported to have been seen on Sunday by his estranged wife Cihel Nugent, and their children Ballison, 8, and Jeb 7. The divorce between the couple, initiated last year is not yet final.

The fully-clothed body was discovered slumped across an unmade bed by the actor's attorney who climbed through a window after receiving no answer at the door.

Young Pak. Sculptor Blazes New Trials In London

Yunus, a young Pakistani, living in London is the first sculptor to have the superb gallery of the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington, devoted exclusively to a one-man show.

Almost 80 of his abstract compositions in welded iron, wood and bronze and also a few drawings and paintings occupy the larger part of the space in one of the most impressive exhibitions I have been there.

Ghulam Haider has used the name of Yunus, since he first began to exhibit a few years ago.

He was born in what was then north-east India in 1943. For the past nine years he has been living in England where he studied at the St. Martin's School of Art.

Sculptural idiom in the present century has travelled far from its freestanding artifact, an image usually upright in the stance of man with feet and head.

Yunus interprets sculpture as a form either freestanding or relief: sometimes it has its affinities with certain shapes though few of them are human.

Some earlier works shown were previously seen at The Alwin Gallery in 1965.

Those expressive ideas of aggressive and defensive spirit; sections of steel tubing sawn into more or less equal lengths welded into bases of rough iron. The end product resembled the multiple-murtar used in trench warfare.

The recent sculpture departs from this spirit towards a poetic mood. "Blazon" is a title used for several of the works.

A flat area is treated with the flame, so that we have the impression of a burned wall suggesting both the effects of charring and reduction to ash.

But the ash is solid as we can feel, though the textures and the colouring of the surface have both tactile and chromatic interest.

Flowers are a conscious motive in some of the sculptures. But the construction is not based on a strict botanical analogy.

Yunus takes a number of rectangular sections of iron and welds them together as though they were petals.

From them a shallow trumpet shape emerges and we are presented with an entity that has the unmistakable presence of a flower—if flowers were ever to grow from iron.

Yunus has made the discovery of the contemporary artist: that the material speaks on its own terms of itself. "This is iron, this is wood, that is steel" are the concrete facts of the sculptures.

That they might also be trees, flowers, burnt walls are the poetic associations our imaginations provide.

The artist asks no imitative purpose from his works; they exist in their own right but chiefly as three-dimensional volume designed in space each having its own unique character.

They are in fact themselves not paraphrases or representations of other things. This liberation of the form, as I have said, is the contribution of the 20th century to art history.

And this brilliant 24-year-old sculptor illustrates the trend in remarkable style.

It is usually assumed that the sculptor is unconcerned with colour. This is not the case for Yunus; he contrives to give not only varied tones to his iron pieces but in the combined wood and metal sculptures also to give a richness in browns and greys.

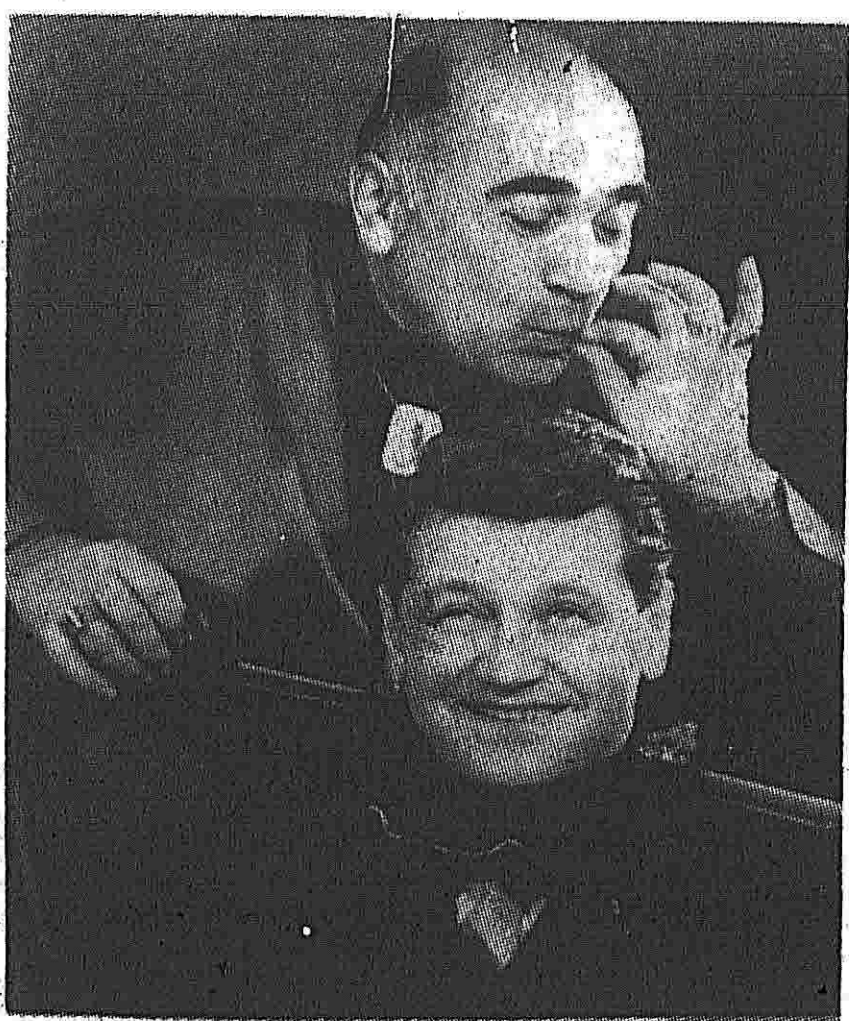
He is also an accomplished draughtsman who draws the female figure with economic amplitude on backgrounds of brightly washed gouache.

When I asked if he had ever worked for architecture, Yunus said he had not. Which seems a pity because his large sculpture such as the shivered column nearly nine feet high and the circle curved like a shield with projecting spikes seem to call for a planned building background rather than the functional display setting of an art gallery.

Yunus, it is clear, is an artist not for art's sake but for the wider more vital context of life.

I shall be surprised if this young man welding his iron material into forms of non-allusive character is not destined to become one of the really important sculptors on the contemporary scene during the next decade.

(GEMINI)



Hornung and Velden performing a sensational magic trick.

World News In Brief

VIENNA, Feb. 11, (AFP).—Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran flew in here Saturday for a medical checkup at the Felling Clinic. The Shah is expected to stay here four or five days, after which he will join Empress Farah at Grenoble, where she is attending the Winter Olympics.

MADRID, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—The Spanish government has decided to go ahead with plans to grant independence to Equatorial Guinea, its two pocket-sized provinces in West Africa, it was announced here.

These are the island of Fernando Po, off the Nigerian coast, and the mainland province of Rio Muni sandwiched between the Cameroon and Gabon.

BASLE, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—West central bankers gather here this weekend with the world monetary situation more stable than at any time since the sterling devaluation last November.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11, (AFP).—Premiers Harold Wilson of Britain and Lester Pearson of Canada, met for talks here yesterday on the international situation, particularly the Vietnam problem, usually reliable sources said.

Pueblo

(Continued from page 1)

Also, the possibility that the Pueblo was in North Korean territorial waters when seized, a possibility conceded by Defence Secretary Robert McNamara last Sunday, was not a first step toward admission or an excuse by the American leaders, the official said.

The official gave the following account of the circumstances of the Pueblo's seizure:

The Pueblo sought to gain time before heading the North Korean boats orders to heave to so as to destroy electronic equipment aboard.

In what measure the equipment was destroyed has not been specified.

After the North Koreans fired a number of warning rounds the skipper of the Pueblo realised she could be sunk and decided the surrender and abandon all resistance.

The Pueblo was under orders to break radio silence in case she was pursued. The day before her seizure, the Pueblo radioed that two "vessels" had come within 30 metres of her while she was in international waters, but did not interfere with her.

A message from the Pueblo sent on January 20 confirm that she was on the high seas.

Withdrawal of the aircraft Enterprise from Korean coastal waters was not ordered to facilitate talks with the North Koreans on the Pueblo. Three other carriers are in the Sea of Japan, ready for any development.

The United States has no information suggesting that North Korea was preparing to launch an offensive against South Korea but certain North Korean naval and air units have been placed on the alert, the official said.

Weather Forecast

Skies over the Pamirs and the Salangs will be overcast. Yesterday the warmest area of the country was Logar with a low of -33 C, -19 F. The warmest was Jalalabad with a high of 14 C, 57 F. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 5 knots yesterday.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was -9 C, 15 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	-3 C	-20 C
	26 F	-4 F
Kandahar	12 C	-5 C
	53 F	23 F
Herat	11 C	-1 C
	52 F	30 F
Ghazni	-5 C	-18 C
	23 F	0 F
N. Salang	-11 C	-19 C
	12 F	-2 F
Sharak	-13 C	-22 C
	8 F	-7 F
Khost	53 F	41 F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film
IT HAPPENED IN ROME
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film
STAGECOACH

TOKYO, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Mount Minamidake volcano on Sakurajima island off the southern tip of Japan's south island of Kyushu erupted yesterday sending a column of smoke 1,800 metres into the sky.

The central meteorological said no casualties or damage were reported. This is the volcano's second eruption in six weeks.

KARACHI, Feb. 11, (AFP).—The Soviet Union, by supplying over 100 U.S.-U. supersonic fighter-bombers to India, had further widened the military imbalance between India and Pakistan, Foreign Minister Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada of Pakistan said Saturday.

In a press statement on the latest Soviet arms deliveries, he said Soviet delivery of these 100 planes and other sophisticated equipment to India encouraged an arms race to the detriment of both countries' economic growth.

CAIRO, Feb. 11, (DPA).—More than 200 journalists from 14 Arab countries are taking part in a conference of Arab journalists which started here yesterday. The journalists will discuss mainly the political and social situation in the Middle East.

VIENNA, Feb. 11, (DPA).—Bulgarian party and government head Todor Zhivkov will pay an official visit to Turkey from March 20 to 26, Bulgaria's "BATA" news agency announced. Zhivkov follows an invitation by Turkish Premier Suleiman Demirel.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 11, (DPA).—Over 25,000 cases of influenza were registered in the Hungarian capital in the past two days as a flu epidemic was spreading in Hungary, "Tass" news agency reported from Budapest.

KARACHI, Feb. 11, (DPA).—West Germany will provide a workshop and technical advisors to Pakistan to improve cattle breeding and mechanised dairy farming, Pakistan's minister for food and agriculture disclosed here.

ROME, Feb. 11, (AP).—A car stopped, two youths stepped out and dragged a puppet dressed like a U.S. marine and put it on fire on the sidewalk in front of the American embassy at the rush hour Saturday night, a placard hung on its neck read: "U.S.-executives".

Mideast Settlement

(Continued from page 1)

"Both sides expressed the hope that the efforts of all could be combined particularly in the framework of the United Nations, in order to reach a just and equitable settlement capable of establishing lasting peace in the region."

The communique said de Gaulle and Aref had devoted considerable attention to the development of Franco-Iraqi cooperation.

"They expressed satisfaction at the results already obtained," the communique said. They agreed to seek means of broadening this cooperation and extending it to all the fields where the interests of the two countries are complementary.

"The two heads of state also examined the various aspects of Franco-Iraqi economic relations, particularly as regards petrol."

"They stated their common desire to favour the use of modern and mutually advantageous procedures for the development of petrol resources."

"Gen. de Gaulle noted the interest with which France was following the Iraqi development plan, which aims at the best and widest use of Iraq's natural resources and the development of its industrial equipment."

"It is the wish of the French government that the part already played by French firms in achieving this programme should be the starting-point for the broadest possible economic cooperation," the communique said.

Factories Instead Of Fields To Produce Foodstuff

MOSCOW Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Major foodstuffs will soon be produced in factories instead of fields according to Soviet biochemist Vladimir Engelhardt. He was commenting on the development of synthetic food to meet world consumption—particularly albumen, the nutritive material surrounding egg yolks—Tass news agency reported yesterday.

It said the Soviet Union had built one factory to produce 15 tons of Albumen a day—enough to feed a herd of 50,000 cattle. The albumen would be used first to supplement fodder for animals.

Int'l Red Cross Asks For Help For Viet Homeless

GENEVA, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—The International Red Cross yesterday appealed to national Red Cross Societies for funds to help half a million people driven from their homes by the new outbreak of fighting in Vietnam.

A joint appeal by the all-Swiss International Red Cross Committee and the league of red cross societies said milk distribution to 100,000 displaced people in Saigon had already begun.

It called for funds to buy relief supplies which were available locally.

The appeal follows a call to both sides Friday by the international committee to refrain from summary executions, torture and reprisals.

The committee and the league said they believed the needs of the war's victims in the north and in Viet Cong-held areas must also have risen because of the fighting but no new requests for help had been received.

USSR Scientist Foresees Water Shortage In 2000

MOSCOW, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Soviet scientists predict a worldwide water shortage by the year 2,000 unless water conservation measures are improved, according to the Soviet news agency Tass.

Staff members of the Soviet Institute of Geography say the flow of all the earth's rivers will not be able to meet the needs of an expected world population in 2,000 of 6,000 to 7,000 million people added to a ten-fold increase in industrial water use.

The scientists proposed that industry use the same water over and over again by passing it through purification systems.

They also suggested the damming of rivers to slow the flow of fresh water into the seas.

Viet Cong Kill 6 U.S. Officials

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (AFP).—Six officials of the American State Department and the U.S. economic assistance programme have died in fighting in South Vietnam in the past few days, the State Department announced here Thursday night.

It said two others were missing and were believed to be held prisoners by the Viet Cong.

The officials, who died between January 31 and February 8, were at Hue, Nha Trang and Ban Me Thuot.

An official U.S. spokesman in Saigon said earlier Friday that 19 American civilians had been killed in South Vietnam during the Viet Cong Tet New Year offensive.

They included six missionaries and one woman, the spokesman said.

An additional 12 or 13 U.S. civilians were still missing, including six or seven U.S. government employees.

ICC

(Continued from page 1)

Officials introduced at the press conference an alleged North Vietnamese officer whom they said had defected. He was identified as Nguyen Van Than, of Nghe An province.

The defector said the North Vietnamese wanted to take the city to facilitate their movement in the region, and he said they planned to turn it over to the Pathet Lao afterwards.

The defector also said the families of North Vietnamese soldiers killed in fighting in Laos were officially informed that their sons died in Vietnam under "American bombing."

Antique and modern Afghan handicraft are available for sale. Contact Mohd. Zaher Shop Sedrat Square, Share Nau, Kabul

High quality modern handicraft are available for sale. Contact Mohd. Hassan Bastan Antique Shop, Zarghona Maidan opposite Afghan Woollen Industry shop in Share Nau.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Monday February 12, 8 p.m.
"DEATH IN THE RAIN"
Czech Film in English.

Afghan Week In Review:

Invitation For State, Official Visits

By A Staff Writer

Exchange of visits between the leaders of friendly countries has been considered vital in further consolidating and expanding the cordial relations existing between the countries concerned.

His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen have made such visits in the past, to several friendly countries and leaders of friendly countries have made similar visits to Afghanistan which have further strengthened the ties between our country and theirs.

Last week two invitations were extended to Afghanistan's leaders, the first to Their Majesties

to pay a friendly state visit to Japan and the second to Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi to pay an official visit to Bulgaria.

The Japanese ambassador in Kabul, Hideki Masaki, last week called on Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and extended the invitation on behalf of Emperor Hirohito, the empress and the government of Japan to Their Majesties.

The invitation, which will take place in 1969, and the date will be fixed later, was accepted with thanks.

Similarly, the Bulgarian ambassador in Kabul, Vukko Gochev, called on the Prime Minister and extended an invitation from Todor Zhivkov the chairman of the council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Prime Minister to pay an official, friendly visit to that country at a time convenient. The Prime Minister accepted the invitation with thanks, the date of which will be fixed later.

The Afghan government has always been interested in reviving the historic names of the various parts of the country. Afghanistan is very rich in her historical sites and being crossroad of many civilisations enjoys a glorious past.

In the past several places and provinces have been given their

historic names such as Balkh, Kapisa and Zaranj.

Only last week the former province of Chakhansoor was renamed Neemroz. The province with its capital Zaranj is situated southwest of the country.

Neemroz is the original name of the area in the ancient Pahlavi language from which the old Persian is derived.

The name of Neemroz has been mentioned in Pahlavi literature of the 6-7th century A.D. Moslems geographers after the 9th century also referred to it as Neemroz and the Seistan rulers of the 12th century also called the area by the same name.

It is the government's desire to see that the country reach self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Edible oil is still imported in great amounts. In order to make use of cottonseed available in the country, the Spinzar Company has opened three plants in northern Afghanistan. However, the total output of the plants has been unable to meet local demands.

About three years ago the government thought of making use of vast cultivable land of the Helmand Valley, where cotton is also grown in abundance.

In order to see that the cottonseed is properly utilised, an edible oil plant was built with financial assistance of the British government. It was inaugurated last week by the minister of mines and industries.

The new factory has a capacity of 54 tons of cotton seed per day and this can be extended to 72 tons per day. It is hoped that with daily output of this new plant, the local need for edible oil will be met and that foreign exchange can be saved by cutting down the large amount of imports.

Other interesting news was the start of the commercial flights of the Bakhtar Afghan Airlines, which has been established within the framework of the Afghan Air Authority.

The airline, which will connect the remote and mountainous parts of the country by small turbo-prop planes, carrying 18 passengers, was highly applauded by the press.

At present the Airline serves only two provincial capital, but soon will serve others.

AWI BARGAIN SALE

From Saturday February 3, 1968 we offer favourably in all our shops for two weeks:

10% REDUCTION

cloth made of Afghan FleeceWool and pure Merino Wool
(English made)

15% REDUCTION

for all products made of Cashmere Wool and Camelhair
(Cloth and Blankets)

Our shops are spread all over Kabul.

Shop I	Sanai Maidan	Share Nau
Shop III	Shabudin Maidan	Share Nau Opposite Blue Mosque
Shop IV	Spinzar Hotel	
Shop V	Zarghona Maidan	Share Nau - Maidin Basar
Shop VI	Rabia Balkhi	Share Nau - Opposite New Post Office
Shop VII	Jade Nadir Paschtun	
Shop VIII	Karte Parwan	Fruit Market

And in our Shop II Jade Maidan next to the Pamir Cinema:

Af 170, per metre for various cloth made of Afghan FleeceWool only from February 3, 1968 for one week

Afghanische Wollindustrie Ltd.,
Kabul/Pul-i-Charchi (Factory)